



United States Department of Agriculture
National Agricultural Statistics Service
**FLORIDA CROP PROGRESS &
CONDITION REPORT**



In cooperation with the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the UF/IFAS Extension Service
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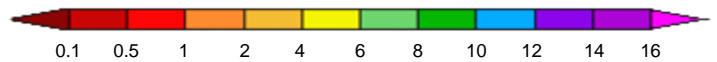
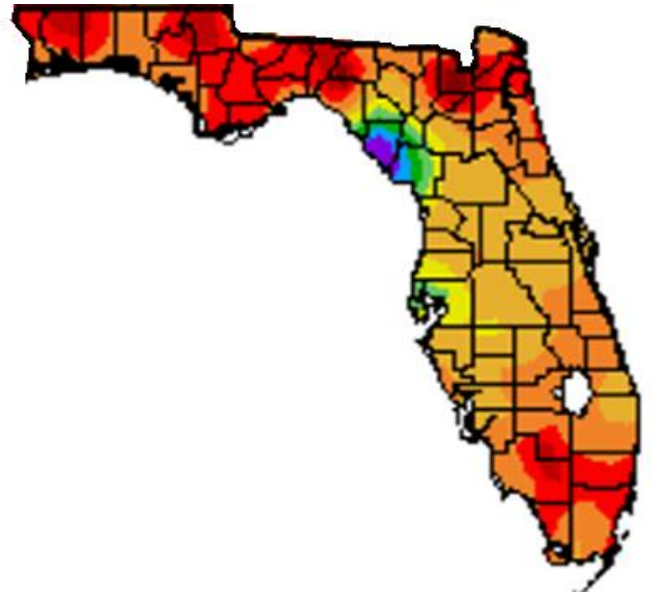
Released: August 3, 2015 (4 PM EST)

Week Ending: August 2, 2015

Widespread Heavy Rainfall

Weather Summary: According to Florida’s Automated Weather Network (FAWN), rainfall ranged from 0.27 of an inch in Defuniak Springs (Walton County) to 8.43 inches at Balm (Hillsborough County). Per the U.S. Drought Monitor, Florida was 60 percent drought free the week of July 21-28, 2015. Temperatures ranged from 67 degrees for night time lows to 97 degrees for daytime highs. The daytime high temperatures ranged from 89 in Balm (Hillsborough County), Ona (Hardee County), and North Port (Sarasota County) to 97 degrees in six locations in the Panhandle. The lowest temperature in the State was 67 degrees in Defuniak Springs (Walton County). Rain was sparse in the Panhandle this past week. Low lying areas in the remainder of the State now have standing water.

Precipitation (in)–Florida: July 27 - Aug 2, 2015

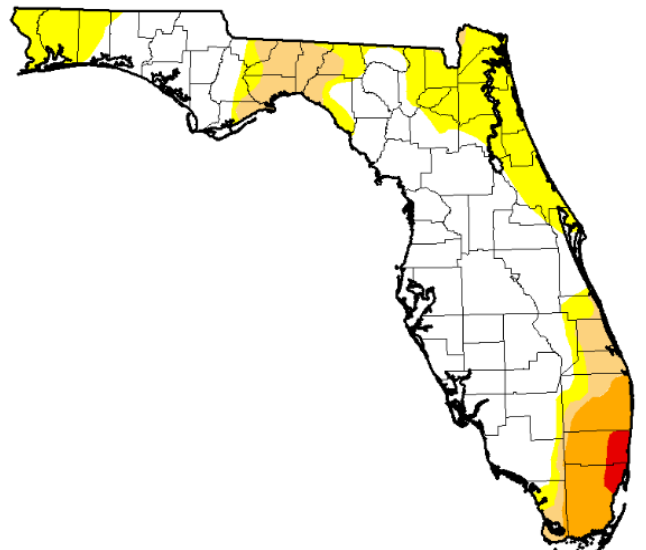


Source: Southeast Regional Climate Center

Soil Moisture Ratings

Moisture Rating	Topsoil		
	Current week	Previous week	Previous year
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Very short	0	0	0
Short.....	17	20	12
Adequate	74	73	76
Surplus	9	7	12

U.S. Drought Monitor–Florida: July 28, 2015



Intensity:

- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Drought - Moderate
- D2 Drought - Severe
- D3 Drought - Extreme
- D4 Drought - Exceptional

Field Crops: There was an average of 5.9 days suitable for field work this past week, slightly below the previous week. Corn harvesting continued in Jackson, Walton, Hamilton, and Madison counties. Hay was baled between rain storms in Washington County. Pasco County reported an abundance of armyworms in hay fields. Due to heavy rain the entire week, treating the fields has been difficult. Major flooding occurred in Dixie County causing reports of mold and mildew on some crops.

Peanut Progress

Stage	Current week	Previous year	5-year average
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Pegging	95	94	88
Condition			
Very Poor.....	0	0	1
Poor.....	0	2	3
Fair.....	12	16	18
Good.....	68	73	65
Excellent.....	20	9	13

Cattle and Pasture Condition

Condition	Cattle		Pasture	
	Current week	Previous week	Current week	Previous week
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Very poor.....	0	0	1	1
Poor.....	1	1	3	3
Fair.....	19	21	19	19
Good.....	61	66	56	63
Excellent.....	19	12	21	14

Fruit and Vegetables: Vegetable growers in Charlotte, Collier, Glades, Hendry, and Lee counties were beginning to prepare land for fall plantings. Crops being planted in Miami-Dade County were okra, boniato, malanga, and bitter melon. Miami-Dade County farmers were harvesting okra, boniato, malanga, bitter melon, mango, avocado, and other tropical fruits. All crops were irrigated.

Livestock and Pastures: Pastures are in good shape with receiving several weeks of rainy weather. Okeechobee and St. Lucie counties reported standing water in isolated low lying pastures. Statewide, the cattle and pasture condition was mostly good.

Citrus: Daily temperatures were typical for this time of year. All areas reached the low to mid-90s on at least one day during the week. Lake Alfred (Polk County) recorded the highest temperature at 94 degrees.

Rainfall totals were above average for the week. Nine of the seventeen monitored stations had over two inches of rainfall. Only two stations had less than an inch. As per the U.S. Drought Monitor, last updated July 28, 2015, dry conditions have receded and now cover only the eastern coastal counties of Volusia, Indian River, St. Lucie, and Martin. All central and western citrus producing counties were relatively drought free.

Growers were now focusing on next season's crop and overall grove care. Field workers reported oranges to be about golf ball size and grapefruit to be slightly larger. Irrigation is still being used in most counties. Grove activity including aerial spraying, herbiciding, chemical mowing, and general grove maintenance.

This report is available, at no cost, on the NASS web site: http://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Florida/Subscribe_to_FL_Reports/index.asp. To set-up this free subscription, send e-mail message to listserv@newsbox.usda.gov and in the body, type "subscribe to Florida crop weather." The drought monitor index used in this report originates from the U.S. Drought Monitor website. Visit <http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu> maintained by the National Drought Mitigation Center. The precipitation and temperature data used in this report originates from the Florida Automated Weather Network (FAWN). Visit <http://fawn.ifas.ufl.edu> maintained by UF/IFAS Information Technologies.